

Boston and vicinity, favoring the passage of H. Res. 5—to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. MORRIS: Petition of Federated Trades and Labor Assembly, of Duluth, Minn., favoring the continued exclusion of Chinese laborers from the United States—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. OVERSTREET: Petition of Brotherhood of Locomotive Fireman, of Richmond, Ind., favoring House bill 11060, to limit the power of Federal courts in granting injunctions in trade disputes—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. POLK: Resolution of the Merchants' Protective Association, of Shamokin, Pa., for the passage of amendments to strengthen interstate-commerce act—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, resolution of H. H. Hoagland Post, No. 170, of Catawissa, Pa., advocating the building of war vessels in the navy-yards—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana: Petition of Advance Grange of Freemont, Ind., against a subsidy to steamship lines—to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

Also, petition of Albert C. Alter, of Fort Wayne, Ind., in favor of House bill 10306, for the conversion of all forest reserves into game preserves—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. RUPPERT: Resolutions of Theatrical Union No. 1 and International Association of Machinists No. 15, of New York City, N. Y., advocating the reenactment of the law excluding Chinese from the United States and its insular possessions—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. RUSSELL: Resolution of Carpenters' Union No. 97, of New Britain, Conn., for the building of war vessels in United States navy-yards—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. RYAN: Petition of Stationary Firemen's Union No. 11, of Buffalo, N. Y., for an educational test in the restriction of immigration—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, protest of Electrical Workers' Union No. 3, of New York City, against the passage of Senate bills 2054 and 1466, to regulate wiring in the District of Columbia—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. SHERMAN: Petition of citizens of Herkimer County, N. Y., for amendment of Constitution to prohibit and punish polygamy and defining legal marriage—to Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, resolutions of Machinists' Union No. 425, of Utica, N. Y., favoring an educational test in the restriction of immigration—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, petition of Machinists' Union No. 425, Utica, N. Y., to exclude Chinese laborers—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. STEWART of New York: Petition of Van Curler Lodge, No. 90, of Schenectady, N. Y., in favor of the reenactment of Chinese-exclusion act—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. HENRY C. SMITH: Petition of Order of Railway Conductors, Wolverine Division, No. 182, of Jackson, Mich., for an educational test in the restriction of immigration—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. SPERRY: Resolution of Carpenters' Union No. 124, of Derby, Shelton, and Ansonia, Conn., favoring an educational test in the restriction of immigration—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. SULZER: Petition of Lithographers' Protective and Beneficial Association, in opposition to House bill 5777, amending the copyright law—to the Committee on Patents.

Also, resolution of New York Plate Printers' Union No. 5, for an educational test in the restriction of immigration—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also resolutions of District Lodge Union No. 15, Association of Machinists; Theatrical Protective Union No. 1; Plate Printers' Union No. 5; Association of Steam Fitters and Helpers, all of New York City, N. Y., in favor of the exclusion of Chinese laborers—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, petition of George I. Seabury, of National Association of Manufacturers, in favor of American merchant marine, a department of commerce, and an isthmian canal—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of International Association of Machinists' Union No. 15, of New York, advocating the building of war vessels in the navy-yards—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, resolution of Interstate Commerce Law Convention, St. Louis, Mo., for the passage of amendments to strengthen interstate-commerce act—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. THOMAS of Iowa: Resolution of United Brewery Workers' Union No. 178, of Sioux City, Iowa, for the passage of laws which will prevent the immigration of persons who can not read—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, petition of United Brewery Workers' Union No. 178, of Sioux City, Iowa, for the building of war vessels in the United States navy-yards—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, petition of citizens of Paullina and Calhoun County, Iowa, for the passage of House bill 10295, for the suppression of train robbers—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. THOMAS of North Carolina: Papers to accompany House bill for the relief of the estate of B. L. Robinson—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. WOODS: Resolution of board of governors of the Commercial Club of Salt Lake City, Utah, for the establishment of a national department of mining, etc.—to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

Also, resolution of Sailors' Union of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal., relative to seamen's clause in proposed bill for exclusion of Chinese laborers—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

SENATE.

THURSDAY, February 27, 1902.

The Senate met at 11.45 o'clock a. m.

The Journal of the proceedings of Tuesday last was read and approved.

The Journal of yesterday's proceedings was read and approved.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair desires to say that on Monday last he requested the clerks not to call the names of the two Senators from South Carolina, they being by a resolution of the Senate in contempt of the body. On Tuesday he requested the clerks to read the names in the event there was a roll call. He did this not because he doubted in the least the propriety of the action he took on Monday. He did it because he recognized that it was a grave question, and he preferred to be in a position where, if it again arose, it could be by him submitted to the decision of the Senate and thus relieve the Chair from the responsibility.

The Chair on Tuesday morning noticed by the Journal that the Senator from Washington [Mr. TURNER] entered an appeal to one of his decisions. In the confusion in the Senate at the time and owing to the cloud of points of order that were raised and to the fact that the Senator from Washington gave the Chair no opportunity at the time to state the appeal to the Senate, but proceeded to address the body, he forgot entirely the appeal. He begs the pardon of the Senator from Washington for that forgetfulness, and wishes to assure him that if the Chair should deliberately refuse to entertain at any time, when it was properly made, an appeal, he never could pardon himself.

PROTEST OF SENATOR B. R. TILLMAN.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The senior Senator from South Carolina [Mr. TILLMAN] sent a note yesterday to the President of the Senate in which he asked that he might be heard on a question of the highest privilege. The Chair had informed the Senator from South Carolina that he could not recognize him until he had been relieved from the contempt declared by the Senate resolution. Thereupon the Senator, in his note, asked that the consent of the Senate might be obtained that he rise to such a question. While the Chair doubts the propriety of that request, he gives the Senator from South Carolina the benefit of the doubt and asks unanimous consent that at some other time, on tomorrow, he may be heard. Is there objection?

Mr. TURNER and Mr. BURROWS addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Washington.

Mr. TURNER. I think it is proper, since the President pro tempore has made this statement to the Senate, that I now take this opportunity to present to the Senate and ask to have spread upon the record the protest of the senior Senator from South Carolina on the action of the President pro tempore and to which the Chair has just referred. In this connection, I wish to say that I endeavored to present this protest at the time the action was taken to which the President pro tempore has referred, and was prevented from doing so by a question of order. Later on, after the voting had ceased on the bill then pending before the Senate, I endeavored again to present the protest and was taken off the floor, while endeavoring to do so, by a motion of the senior Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. HOAR] to proceed to the consideration of executive business. Since that time there have been two adjournments of the Senate soon after meeting, which have prevented me from performing this duty, and I now beg leave to perform it.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Washington that the protest may be printed in the RECORD?

Mr. BURROWS. Mr. President—

Mr. TURNER. No, Mr. President; I have consulted the precedents somewhat. I find that this practice of protests originated

in the House of Lords, and that it is laid down by the commentators upon parliamentary law that it is the uniform custom in the United States, which has been exemplified, I believe, in this body on more than one occasion, that any member shall have the right to present a written protest either when he thinks his rights have been invaded or when the Constitution or laws of the country have been invaded. I insist that it shall be spread upon the records of the Senate, just what I asked to be done.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair is of the opinion that the Senator from Washington is right in his contention, and it will be printed in the RECORD as a protest. Is there objection to the request made by the Senator from South Carolina?

Mr. BURROWS. Mr. President, while there may be an occasion when I may make no objection to it, yet at this time I shall be obliged to object.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senate will receive a message from the President of the United States.

[The message from the President appears later in the proceedings.]

Mr. TURNER. I did not catch the sense of the remark made by the Senator from Michigan, but I am told by those around me that he has objected to the reception of the protest.

Mr. BURROWS. No.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. No.

Mr. BURROWS. Not at all.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. He has objected to the request of the Senator from South Carolina. The protest will be printed in the RECORD, and it will be spread on the Journal at the same time. That was the request of the Senator, the Chair thinks.

The protest is as follows:

The undersigned, holding a commission in this body from the sovereign State of South Carolina, as one of its Senators, and having been in the full and undisputed exercise of that high office for seven years last past, solemnly protests against the ruling of the Presiding Officer sustained by the vote of a majority of the Senate, depriving him of the right as such Senator to vote on the pending measure and to take part generally in the proceedings of the Senate, and he respectfully asks that this, his protest, may be spread on the Journals of the Senate.

The office of Senator of the United States is a high constitutional office. Section 3 of Article I of the Constitution declares:

The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the legislature thereof for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote.

I respectfully insist that a right and duty is here conferred and imposed on each Senator, and that so long as he remains a member of the Senate he can not be deprived of that right and duty. He may be punished for disorderly behavior by a majority vote of the Senate, and he may be expelled from the Senate by a two-thirds vote. This is declared by the second clause of section 5, Article I, of the Constitution, but the right to punish for disorderly procedure can not proceed to the extent of depriving him of his voice and vote in this body unless and until the punishment against him shall have been adjudged to be one of expulsion. While it is true that the undersigned has been adjudged to be in contempt of the Senate for disorder committed in its presence on the last legislative day before this, an act committed in the heat of blood and which he regrets and has apologized for, that incident has passed and gone and he is now in his place as a Senator, desirous of proceeding in order and in accordance with the rules of the Senate in the performance of the high duties intrusted to him by the authority and under the seal of the State of South Carolina. The second section of Rule XIX of this body, which provides that a Senator called to order for transgressing the rules of the Senate shall sit down and not proceed without leave of the Senate, is a rule to secure the orderly conduct of debate, and its direction that a Senator called to order shall sit down and not proceed without leave of the Senate has relation to the debate then immediately progressing and nothing else.

Such has been its uniform construction and application, and the attempt now to stretch it so as to indefinitely disqualify Senators from performing their duties here, even to the extent of depriving them of the right to vote, is an invasion of the privilege of Senators and a grave breach of the constitutional right of each State to equal representation in this body. Under such a construction of that rule the majority may force a cloture in this body by simply declaring each member of the minority in contempt. Under such a construction, moreover, a minority may be transformed into a majority, if, taking advantage of the accidental absence of majority members, the minority, being temporarily in the majority, shall declare a sufficient number of majority members to be in contempt. The rule in question was never intended for such a purpose and ought not to be given a construction which can make such a result possible.

In making this protest the undersigned is not moved by con-

siderations personal to himself. He is not restive under the just discipline of this body. He is ready to cheerfully accept such order as it may make for the vindication of its rights and its dignity. But until that order shall have been made, and until it shall have adjudged his expulsion, if the Senate thinks his offense merits that punishment, he can not silently permit his State to be deprived of its full constitutional representation on the floor of this Chamber, which is most notably exemplified in its right through its Senators to vote and speak upon every measure before it. All of which is respectfully submitted for the consideration of the Senate.

B. R. TILLMAN,
Senator from South Carolina.

Mr. HOAR. I think the protest should also be referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections and be before them with the other matters to be disposed of. I make that request.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Massachusetts asks that the protest be referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

Mr. TURNER. If the protest be spread upon the Journal of the Senate, of course—

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. That has been ordered.

Mr. TURNER. I have no objection to the reference.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the protest will be referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

Mr. BACON. Mr. President, I have not looked into the precedents in this matter. Therefore, of course, I am in a position to be corrected by Senators. I hope the Chair will withhold the ruling that there is no objection. We may not be able to pass upon this matter right now.

It occurs to me, without having an opportunity to examine it, that the matter of protest is not one for the action of the body at all. It is a protest which is final in its character, so far as that particular document is concerned.

Mr. HOAR. The Senator from Georgia is not heard in this part of the Chamber.

Mr. BACON. I beg the Senator's pardon. I was simply saying that I have not had the opportunity to look into the precedents as to whether a protest which had been received by the body and spread upon its minutes was thereafter a matter for reference to a committee as if it were something which required further action.

I thought the time was so short now that we could not possibly look into that matter to-day, and I simply asked, without assuming to suggest a final conclusion on the subject, that the Chair withhold the announcement which he was about to make, and in fact had made, that there was no objection to the request for a reference. There may be none; I am not prepared to say that there will be any; but certainly it is a very important matter as a precedent as to whether a protest, after it has been received by the body and ordered to be spread both upon the Journal and in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, is a subject thereafter for reference as a bill or resolution would be, or any matter which required further action.

I repeat, Mr. President, in order that I may not be misunderstood, I have not had the opportunity to examine the question and I do not wish to express a final conclusion on the matter, but I think in view of the present emergency it ought to go over and be determined hereafter.

Mr. HOAR. Mr. President, it seems to me that the protest is in the nature of a petition, and that respect for it is manifested by any act which implies further respectful consideration. So the reference to a committee is not a matter of disrespect, but of high respect to the protest. Otherwise, though the occurrence of its presentation is spread upon the Journal, the Senate treats it with absolute silence and disregard. I suppose any document in the possession of the Senate, a petition, a bill, a resolution, or other document, may be referred to one of its committees for consideration. The resolutions of State legislatures are frequently so referred, though they are not petitions, and various protests of commercial bodies. Even essays are not infrequently presented here and printed as documents and then referred to committees.

I do not wish to make any point if the Senator from Georgia has grave doubts, but I suppose that to receive the protest with no further notice would be a mark of disrespect to the gentleman who has presented it.

Mr. BACON. I hope it may go over. That is all I ask now, Mr. President.

PRESIDENTIAL APPROVALS.

A message from the President of the United States, by Mr. O. L. PRUDEN, one of his secretaries, announced that the President had on the 21st instant approved and signed the following acts:

An act (S. 910) to extend the time for the completion of a bridge across the Missouri River; and

An act (S. 1165) to authorize the construction of a bridge over the Missouri River at or near the city of St. Joseph, Mo.

The message also announced that the President had on the 24th instant approved and signed the following acts:

An act (S. 73) to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Arkansas River near Fort Gibson, Ind. T.;

An act (S. 651) extending the time within which the Mississippi River, Hamburg and Western Railway Company is authorized to construct a bridge across the Bayou Bartholomew, in Arkansas;

An act (S. 1838) authorizing the Memphis, Helena and Louisiana Railway Company to construct and maintain a bridge across the Arkansas River, in the State of Arkansas; and

An act (S. 1839) authorizing the Memphis, Helena and Louisiana Railway Company to construct and maintain a bridge across the White River, in the State of Arkansas.

The message further announced that the President had on the 26th instant approved and signed the act (S. 650) granting to the White River Railway Company the right to construct, maintain, and operate a single-track railway across the lands of the United States in the south half of the southwest quarter of section 22, township 14 north, range 8 west, of the fifth principal meridian, in the county of Independence, in the State of Arkansas, reserved for use in connection with the construction of Lock No. 3, Upper White River, Arkansas.

MEMORIAL EXERCISES.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The House has notified the Senate that it is prepared to receive this body for the memorial exercises. What action will the Senate take in relation to the day? Will the Senate take a recess until 3 o'clock or adjourn?

Mr. HOAR. I move that when the Senate adjourns to-day it adjourn to meet at 12 o'clock to-morrow.

Mr. ALDRICH and Mr. HALE. Let us adjourn now.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Massachusetts moves that when the Senate adjourns to-day it adjourn to meet at 12 o'clock to-morrow.

Mr. BACON. That is right.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. HALE. I move that the Senate do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 12 o'clock meridian) the Senate adjourned until to-morrow, Friday, February 28, 1902, at 12 o'clock meridian.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, February 27, 1902.

The House met at 12 o'clock m.

The Chaplain, Rev. HENRY N. COUDEN, D. D., offered the following prayer:

We bless Thee, Almighty God, that our nation will honor itself to-day in a memorial service to our late lamented and beloved President. May it teach us all the uncertainty of life and help us by good works to be prepared for that change which must come to us all. In the name of Christ our Lord. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

MEMORIAL OF WILLIAM M'KINLEY.

The SPEAKER. The Chair lays before the House the concurrent resolution governing our action to-day, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Whereas the melancholy event of the violent and tragic death of William McKinley, late President of the United States, having occurred during the recess of Congress, and the two Houses sharing in the general grief and desiring to manifest their sensibility upon the occasion of the public bereavement: Therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the two Houses of Congress will assemble in the Hall of the House of Representatives on a day and hour fixed and announced by the joint committee, to wit, Thursday, February 27, 1902, and that in the presence of the two Houses there assembled an address upon the life and character of William McKinley, late President of the United States, be pronounced by Hon. John Hay, and that the President of the Senate pro tempore and the Speaker of the House of Representatives be requested to invite the President and ex-President of the United States, ex-Vice-Presidents, the heads of the several Departments, the judges of the Supreme Court, the representatives of the foreign Governments, the governors of the several States, the Lieutenant-General of the Army, and the Admiral of the Navy, and such officers of the Army and Navy as have received the thanks of Congress who may then be at the seat of government, to be present on the occasion, and such others as may be suggested by the executive committee.

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to transmit a copy of these resolutions to Mrs. Ida S. McKinley, and to assure her of the profound sympathy of the two Houses of Congress for her deep personal affliction, and of their sincere condolence for the late national bereavement.

The following was the official programme of arrangements, prepared by the joint committee of the two Houses:

The Capitol will be closed on the morning of the 27th day of February, 1902, to all except members and officers of Congress.

At 10 o'clock the east door leading to the Rotunda will be opened to those to whom invitations have been extended under the joint resolution of Con-

gress by the presiding officers of the two Houses, and to those holding tickets of admission to the galleries.

The Hall of the House of Representatives will be opened for the admission of Representatives and to those who have invitations, who will be conducted to the seats assigned to them, as follows:

The President and ex-President of the United States and special guests will be seated in front of the Speaker.

The Chief Justice and associate justices of the Supreme Court will occupy seats next to the President and ex-President and special guests, on the right of the Speaker.

The Cabinet officers, the Lieutenant-General of the Army, and the Admiral of the Navy, and the officers of the Army and Navy who, by name, have received the thanks of Congress, will occupy seats on the left of the Speaker.

The chief justices and judges of the Court of Claims and the chief justice and associate justices of the supreme court of the District of Columbia will occupy seats directly in the rear of the Supreme Court.

The diplomatic corps will occupy the front row of seats.

Ex-Vice-Presidents and Senators will occupy seats in the second, third, fourth, and fifth rows on east side of main aisle.

Representatives will occupy seats on west side of main aisle and in rear of the Senators on east side.

Commissioners of the District, governors of States and Territories, assistant heads of departments, and invited guests will occupy seats in rear of Representatives.

The executive gallery will be reserved exclusively for the families of the Supreme Court, and the families of the Cabinet, and the invited guests of the President. Tickets thereto will be delivered to the secretary to the President.

The diplomatic gallery will be reserved exclusively for the families of the members of the diplomatic corps. Tickets thereto will be delivered to the Secretary of State.

The reporters' gallery will be reserved exclusively for the use of the reporters for the press. Tickets thereto will be delivered to the press committee.

The official reporters of the Senate and of the House will occupy the reporters' desk in front of the Clerk's table.

The House of Representatives will be called to order by the Speaker at 12 o'clock.

The Marine Band will be in attendance.

The Senate will assemble at 12 o'clock, and immediately after prayer will proceed to the Hall of the House of Representatives.

The diplomatic corps will meet at half-past 11 o'clock in Representatives' lobby, and be conducted by the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House to the seats assigned them.

The President of the Senate will occupy the Speaker's chair.

The Speaker of the House will occupy a seat at the left of the President of the Senate.

The Chaplains of the Senate and of the House will occupy seats next the presiding officers of their respective Houses.

The chairmen of the joint committee of arrangements will occupy seats at the right and left of the orator, and next to them will be seated the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House.

The other officers of the Senate and of the House will occupy seats on the floor, at the right and the left of the Speaker's platform.

Prayer will be offered by the Rev. Henry N. Couden, D. D., Chaplain of the House of Representatives.

The presiding officer will then present the orator of the day.

The benediction will be pronounced by the Rev. W. H. Milburn, Chaplain of the Senate.

By reason of the limited capacity of the galleries the number of tickets is necessarily restricted, and will be distributed as follows:

To each Senator, Representative, and Delegate, 2 tickets.

No person will be admitted to the Capitol except on presentation of a ticket, which will be good only for the place indicated.

The Architect of the Capitol and the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate and the Doorkeeper of the House are charged with the execution of these arrangements.

J. B. FORAKER,
C. H. GROSVENOR,
Chairmen Joint Committee.

The Doorkeeper, Mr. WILLIAM J. GLENN, announced

The President of the United States and his Cabinet,

The President pro tempore and the Senate,

The Chief Justice and associate justices of the Supreme Court,

The Lieutenant-General of the Army,

The diplomatic corps,

His Royal Highness Prince Henry of Prussia,

And other invited guests.

The SPEAKER. In pursuance of arrangements made by the joint committee of Congress, the President pro tempore of the Senate will conduct the further proceedings of this joint meeting.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore of the Senate. The two Houses of Congress, with their invited guests, are assembled to pay a tribute to the memory of our late greatly loved and deeply lamented President, William McKinley. You will now unite in prayer with the Rev. Mr. COUDEN, Chaplain of the House of Representatives.

The Rev. HENRY N. COUDEN, D. D., Chaplain of the House of Representatives, offered the following prayer:

O Lord God and Father of us all, in whose all-encircling love we dwell, we lift up our hearts in gratitude to Thee for that wise and beneficent Providence which shaped and has guided the destiny of our nation through all the vicissitudes of the past, and for that long line of illustrious men who, susceptible to that heavenly influence, gave their minds and hearts to the nation's good, weaving their characters into its fibers, making it strong and great. We are here in memory of one of her noblest sons, to whom no greater tribute can be rendered, except a nation's tears, than this distinguished presence. We respect him because he respected his country. We love him because he loved her people. We honor him because he honored and revered her sacred institutions and poured out his heart's blood for them.

God help us to cherish his memory in our hearts and emulate his virtues that we may leave behind us a record well pleasing in

Thy sight. We thank Thee for his life, for his services as a soldier, a citizen, and a statesman; we thank Thee that his countrymen will build monuments in his memory, that historians will record his deeds, but above all we thank Thee for that monument more grand and imposing than the mind of man has yet conceived which he builded for himself and for that unwritten record which Heaven alone can reveal. Yea, we bless Thee for his public life and inestimable services, but we are not unmindful of the beautiful example of his private life—warm in his friendships; a dutiful son; an affectionate brother; a tender, loving husband, "with malice toward none and charity for all." A Christian, ever turning with faith and confidence to his God for strength and guidance; his life was clean, his work noble, his faith sublime, his death glorious. "Good-bye; good-bye, all. It is God's way; His will be done."

Tenderly care, we beseech Thee, O God our Father, for his companion in her widowhood, and bring her at last with him to dwell in Thy presence forever. Continue, we pray Thee, to care for us as a people, and bless all our righteous endeavors. Guide the lawmakers of our land that good government may more and more obtain. Let Thy blessing descend in full measure upon our President and all his counselors that the laws may be administered in justice and equity. Be a light and a guide to those who interpret and judge those laws. Bless our people everywhere, and keep us in peace with all the world. Let Thy kingdom come into all hearts, and Thy will be done in all lives, that the name of Our Father may be hallowed in all the earth, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore of the Senate. It is now the agreeable duty of your presiding officer to present the Hon. John Hay, who has been selected by a committee of Congress to deliver the address on this occasion.

The Hon. John Hay then delivered the following address:

WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

For the third time the Congress of the United States are assembled to commemorate the life and the death of a President slain by the hand of an assassin. The attention of the future historian will be attracted to the features which reappear with startling sameness in all three of these awful crimes: the uselessness, the utter lack of consequence of the act; the obscurity, the insignificance of the criminal; the blamelessness—so far as in our sphere of existence the best of men may be held blameless—of the victim. Not one of our murdered Presidents had an enemy in the world; they were all of such preeminent purity of life that no pretext could be given for the attack of passion; crime; they were all men of democratic instincts who could never have offended the most jealous advocates of equality; they were of kindly and generous nature, to whom wrong or injustice was impossible; of moderate fortune, whose slender means nobody could envy. They were men of austere virtue, of tender heart, of eminent abilities, which they had devoted with single minds to the good of the Republic. If ever men walked before God and man without blame, it was these three rulers of our people. The only temptation to attack their lives offered was their gentle radiance—to eyes hating the light that was offense enough.

The stupid uselessness of such an infamy affronts the common sense of the world. One can conceive how the death of a dictator may change the political conditions of an Empire; how the extinction of a narrowing line of kings may bring in an alien dynasty. But in a well-ordered Republic like ours, the ruler may fall, but the State feels no tremor. Our beloved and revered leader is gone—but the natural process of our laws provides us a successor, identical in purpose and ideals, nourished by the same teachings, inspired by the same principles, pledged by tender affection as well as by high loyalty to carry to completion the immense task committed to his hands, and to smite with iron severity every manifestation of that hideous crime which his mild predecessor, with his dying breath, forgave. The sayings of celestial wisdom have no date; the words that reach us, over two thousand years, out of the darkest hour of gloom the world has ever known, are true to the life to-day: "They know not what they do." The blow struck at our dear friend and ruler was as deadly as blind hate could make it; but the blow struck at anarchy was deadlier still.

What a world of insoluble problems such an event excites in the mind! Not merely in its personal, but in its public aspects, it presents a paradox not to be comprehended. Under a system of government so free and so impartial that we recognize its existence only by its benefactions; under a social order so purely democratic that classes can not exist in it, affording opportunities so universal that even conditions are as changing as the winds, where the laborer of to-day is the capitalist of to-morrow; under laws which are the result of ages of evolution, so uniform and so beneficent that the President has just the same rights and privileges as the artisan; we see the same hellish growth of hatred and murder which dogs equally the footsteps of benevolent monarchs and blood-stained despots. How many countries

can join with us in the community of a kindred sorrow! I will not speak of those distant regions where assassination enters into the daily life of government. But among the nations bound to us by the ties of familiar intercourse—who can forget that wise and high-minded Autocrat who had earned the proud title of the Liberator? that enlightened and magnanimous citizen whom France still mourns? that brave and chivalrous King of Italy who only lived for his people? and, saddest of all, that lovely and sorrowing Empress, whose harmless life could hardly have excited the animosity of a demon. Against that devilish spirit nothing avails—neither virtue, nor patriotism, nor age nor youth, nor conscience nor pity. We can not even say that education is a sufficient safeguard against this baleful evil—for most of the wretches whose crimes have so shocked humanity in recent years are men not unlettered, who have gone from the common schools, through murder, to the scaffold.

Our minds can not discern the origin, nor conceive the extent of wickedness so perverse and so cruel; but this does not exempt us from the duty of trying to control and counteract it. We do not understand what electricity is; whence it comes or what its hidden properties may be. But we know it as a mighty force for good or evil—and so with the painful toil of years, men of learning and skill have labored to store and to subjugate it, to neutralize, and even to employ its destructive energies. This problem of anarchy is dark and intricate, but it ought to be within the compass of democratic government—although no sane mind can fathom the mysteries of these untracked and orbitless natures—to guard against their aberrations, to take away from them the hope of escape, the long luxury of scandalous days in court, the unwholesome sympathy of hysterical degenerates, and so by degrees to make the crime not worth committing, even to these abnormal and distorted souls.

It would be presumptuous for me in this presence to suggest the details of remedial legislation for a malady so malignant. That task may safely be left to the skill and patience of the National Congress, which have never been found unequal to any such emergency. The country believes that the memory of three murdered comrades of yours—all of whose voices still haunt these walls—will be a sufficient inspiration to enable you to solve even this abstruse and painful problem, which has dimmed so many pages of history with blood and with tears.

Before an audience less sympathetic than this, I should not dare to speak of that great career which we have met to commemorate. But we are all his friends, and friends do not criticize each other's words about an open grave. I thank you for the honor you have done me in inviting me here, and not less for the kind forbearance I know I shall have from you in my most inadequate efforts to speak of him worthily.

The life of William McKinley was, from his birth to his death, typically American. There is no environment, I should say, anywhere else in the world which could produce just such a character. He was born into that way of life which elsewhere is called the middle class, but which in this country is so nearly universal as to make of other classes an almost negligible quantity. He was neither rich nor poor, neither proud nor humble; he knew no hunger he was not sure of satisfying, no luxury which could enervate mind or body. His parents were sober, God-fearing people; intelligent and upright; without pretension and without humility. He grew up in the company of boys like himself; wholesome, honest, self-respecting. They looked down on nobody; they never felt it possible they could be looked down upon. Their houses were the homes of probity, piety, patriotism. They learned in the admirable school readers of fifty years ago the lessons of heroic and splendid life which have come down from the past. They read in their weekly newspapers the story of the world's progress, in which they were eager to take part, and of the sins and wrongs of civilization with which they burned to do battle. It was a serious and thoughtful time. The boys of that day felt dimly, but deeply, that days of sharp struggle and high achievement were before them. They looked at life with the wondering yet resolute eyes of a young esquire in his vigil of arms. They felt a time was coming when to them should be addressed the stern admonition of the Apostle, "Quit you like men; be strong."

It is not easy to give to those of a later generation any clear idea of that extraordinary spiritual awakening which passed over the country at the first red signal fires of the Civil War. It was not our earliest apocalypse; a hundred years before the nation had been revealed to itself, when after long discussion and much searching of heart the people of the colonies had resolved that to live without liberty was worse than to die, and had therefore wagered in the solemn game of war "their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor." In a stress of heat and labor unutterable, the country had been hammered and welded together; but thereafter for nearly a century there had been nothing in our life to touch the innermost fountain of feeling and devotion; we

had had rumors of wars—even wars we had had, not without sacrifices and glory—but nothing which went to the vital self-consciousness of the country, nothing which challenged the nation's right to live. But in 1860 the nation was going down into the Valley of Decision. The question which had been debated on thousands of platforms, which had been discussed in countless publications, which, thundered from innumerable pulpits, had caused in their congregations the bitter strife and dissension to which only cases of conscience can give rise, was everywhere pressing for solution. And not merely in the various channels of publicity was it alive and clamorous. About every fireside in the land, in the conversation of friends and neighbors, and, deeper still, in the secret of millions of human hearts, the battle of opinion was waging; and all men felt and saw—with more or less clearness—that an answer to the importunate question, Shall the nation live? was due, and not to be denied. And I do not mean that in the North alone there was this austere wrestling with conscience. In the South as well, below all the effervescence and excitement of a people perhaps more given to eloquent speech than we were, there was the profound agony of question and answer, the summons to decide whether honor and freedom did not call them to revolution and war. It is easy for partisanship to say that the one side was right and that the other was wrong. It is still easier for an indolent magnanimity to say that both were right. Perhaps in the wide view of ethics one is always right to follow his conscience, though it lead him to disaster and death. But history is inexorable. She takes no account of sentiment and intention; and in her cold and luminous eyes that side is right which fights in harmony with the stars in their courses. The men are right through whose efforts and struggles the world is helped onward, and humanity moves to a higher level and a brighter day.

The men who are living to-day and who were young in 1860 will never forget the glory and glamour that filled the earth and the sky when the long twilight of doubt and uncertainty was ending and the time of action had come. A speech by Abraham Lincoln was an event not only of high moral significance, but of far-reaching importance; the drilling of a militia company by Ellsworth attracted national attention; the fluttering of the flag in the clear sky drew tears from the eyes of young men. Patriotism, which had been a rhetorical expression, became a passionate emotion, in which instinct, logic, and feeling were fused. The country was worth saving; it could be saved only by fire; no sacrifice was too great; the young men of the country were ready for the sacrifice; come weal, come woe, they were ready.

At seventeen years of age William McKinley heard this summons of his country. He was the sort of youth to whom a military life in ordinary times would possess no attractions. His nature was far different from that of the ordinary soldier. He had other dreams of life, its prizes and pleasures, than that of marches and battles. But to his mind there was no choice or question. The banner floating in the morning breeze was the beckoning gesture of his country. The thrilling notes of the trumpet called him—him and none other—into the ranks. His portrait in his first uniform is familiar to you all—the short, stocky figure; the quiet, thoughtful face; the deep, dark eyes. It is the face of a lad who could not stay at home when he thought he was needed in the field. He was of the stuff of which good soldiers are made. Had he been ten years older he would have entered at the head of a company and come out at the head of a division. But he did what he could. He enlisted as a private; he learned to obey. His serious, sensible ways, his prompt, alert efficiency soon attracted the attention of his superiors. He was so faithful in little things they gave him more and more to do. He was untiring in camp and on the march; swift, cool, and fearless in fight. He left the army with field rank when the war ended, brevetted by President Lincoln for gallantry in battle.

In coming years when men seek to draw the moral of our great civil war nothing will seem to them so admirable in all the history of our two magnificent armies as the way in which the war came to a close. When the Confederate army saw the time had come, they acknowledged the pitiless logic of facts, and ceased fighting. When the army of the Union saw it was no longer needed, without a murmur or question, making no terms, asking no return, in the flush of victory and fullness of might, it laid down its arms and melted back into the mass of peaceful citizens. There is no event, since the nation was born, which has so proved its solid capacity for self-government. Both sections share equally in that crown of glory. They had held a debate of incomparable importance and had fought it out with equal energy. A conclusion had been reached—and it is to the everlasting honor of both sides that they each knew when the war was over, and the hour of a lasting peace had struck. We may admire the desperate daring of others who prefer annihilation to compromise, but the palm of common sense, and, I will say, of enlightened patriotism, belongs to the men like Grant and Lee, who knew when they had fought enough, for honor and for country.

William McKinley, one of that sensible million of men, gladly laid down his sword and betook himself to his books. He quickly made up the time lost in soldiering. He attacked his Blackstone as he would have done a hostile intrenchment; finding the range of a country law library too narrow, he went to the Albany Law School, where he worked energetically with brilliant success; was admitted to the bar and settled down to practice—a brevetted veteran of 24—in the quiet town of Canton, now and henceforward forever famous as the scene of his life and his place of sepulture. Here many blessings awaited him: high repute, professional success, and a domestic affection so pure, so devoted and stainless that future poets, seeking an ideal of Christian marriage, will find in it a theme worthy of their songs. This is a subject to which the lightest allusion seems profanation; but it is impossible to speak of William McKinley without remembering that no truer, tenderer knight to his chosen lady ever lived among mortal men. If to the spirits of the just made perfect is permitted the consciousness of earthly things, we may be sure that his faithful soul is now watching over that gentle sufferer who counts the long hours in their shattered home in the desolate splendor of his fame.

A man possessing the qualities with which nature had endowed McKinley seeks political activity as naturally as a growing plant seeks light and air. A wholesome ambition; a rare power of making friends and keeping them; a faith, which may be called religious, in his country and its institutions; and, flowing from this, a belief that a man could do no nobler work than to serve such a country—these were the elements in his character that drew him irresistibly into public life. He had from the beginning a remarkable equipment: a manner of singular grace and charm; a voice of ringing quality and great carrying power—vast as were the crowds that gathered about him, he reached their utmost fringe without apparent effort. He had an extraordinary power of marshaling and presenting significant facts, so as to bring conviction to the average mind. His range of reading was not wide; he read only what he might some day find useful, and what he read his memory held like brass. Those who knew him well in those early days can never forget the consummate skill and power with which he would select a few pointed facts, and, blow upon blow, would hammer them into the attention of great assemblages in Ohio, as Jael drove the nail into the head of the Canaanite captain. He was not often impassioned; he rarely resorted to the aid of wit or humor; yet I never saw his equal in controlling and convincing a popular audience by sheer appeal to their reason and intelligence. He did not flatter or cajole them, but there was an implied compliment in the serious and sober tone in which he addressed them. He seemed one of them; in heart and feeling he was one of them. Each workingman in a great crowd might say: That is the sort of man I would like to be, and under more favoring circumstances might have been. He had the divine gift of sympathy, which, though given only to the elect, makes all men their friends.

So it came naturally about that in 1876—the beginning of the second century of the Republic—he began, by an election to Congress, his political career. Thereafter for fourteen years this Chamber was his home. I use the word advisedly. Nowhere in the world was he so in harmony with his environment as here; nowhere else did his mind work with such full consciousness of its powers. The air of debate was native to him; here he drank delight of battle with his peers. In after days, when he drove by this stately pile, or when on rare occasions his duty called him here, he greeted his old haunts with the affectionate zest of a child of the house; during all the last ten years of his life, filled as they were with activity and glory, he never ceased to be homesick for this Hall. When he came to the Presidency, there was not a day when his Congressional service was not of use to him. Probably no other President has been in such full and cordial communion with Congress, if we may except Lincoln alone. McKinley knew the legislative body thoroughly, its composition, its methods, its habits of thought. He had the profoundest respect for its authority and an inflexible belief in the ultimate rectitude of its purposes. Our history shows how surely an Executive courts disaster and ruin by assuming an attitude of hostility or distrust to the Legislature; and, on the other hand, McKinley's frank and sincere trust and confidence in Congress were repaid by prompt and loyal support and cooperation. During his entire term of office this mutual trust and regard—so essential to the public welfare—was never shadowed by a single cloud.

He was a Republican. He could not be anything else. A Union soldier grafted upon a Clay Whig, he necessarily believed in the "American system"—in protection to home industries; in a strong, aggressive nationality; in a liberal construction of the Constitution. What any self-reliant nation might rightly do, he felt this nation had power to do, if required by the common welfare and not prohibited by our written charter.

Following the natural bent of his mind, he devoted himself to questions of finance and revenue, to the essentials of the national

housekeeping. He took high rank in the House from the beginning. His readiness in debate, his mastery of every subject he handled, the bright and amiable light he shed about him, and above all the unfailing courtesy and good will with which he treated friend and foe alike—one of the surest signatures of a nature born to great destinies—made his service in the House a pathway of unbroken success and brought him at last to the all-important post of Chairman of Ways and Means and leader of the majority. Of the famous revenue act which, in that capacity, he framed and carried through Congress, it is not my purpose here and now to speak. The embers of the controversy in the midst of which that law had its troubled being are yet too warm to be handled on a day like this. I may only say that it was never sufficiently tested to prove the praises of its friends or the criticism of its opponents. After a brief existence it passed away, for a time, in the storm that swept the Republicans out of power. McKinley also passed through a brief zone of shadow; his Congressional district having been rearranged for that purpose by a hostile legislature.

Some one has said it is easy to love our enemies; they help us so much more than our friends. The people whose malevolent skill had turned McKinley out of Congress deserved well of him and of the Republic. Never was Nemesis more swift and energetic. The Republicans of Ohio were saved the trouble of choosing a Governor—the other side had chosen one for them. A year after McKinley left Congress he was made Governor of Ohio, and two years later he was reelected, each time by majorities unhopd-for and overwhelming. He came to fill a space in the public eye which obscured a great portion of the field of vision. In two National Conventions, the Presidency seemed within his reach. But he had gone there in the interest of others and his honor forbade any dalliance with temptation. So his nay was nay—delivered with a tone and gesture there was no denying. His hour was not yet come.

There was, however, no long delay. He became, from year to year, the most prominent politician and orator in the country. Passionately devoted to the principles of his party, he was always ready to do anything, to go anywhere, to proclaim its ideas and to support its candidates. His face and his voice became familiar to millions of our people; and wherever they were seen and heard, men became his partisans. His face was cast in a classic mold; you see faces like it in antique marble in the galleries of the Vatican and in the portraits of the great cardinal-statesmen of Italy; his voice was the voice of the perfect orator—ringing, vibrating, tireless, persuading by its very sound, by its accent of sincere conviction. So prudent and so guarded were all his utterances, so lofty his courtesy, that he never embarrassed his friends, and never offended his opponents. For several months before the Republican National Convention met in 1896, it was evident to all who had eyes to see that Mr. McKinley was the only probable candidate of his party. Other names were mentioned, of the highest rank in ability, character, and popularity; they were supported by powerful combinations; but the nomination of McKinley as against the field was inevitable.

The campaign he made will be always memorable in our political annals. He and his friends had thought that the issue for the year was the distinctive and historic difference between the two parties on the subject of the tariff. To this wager of battle the discussions of the previous four years distinctly pointed. But no sooner had the two parties made their nominations than it became evident that the opposing candidate declined to accept the field of discussion chosen by the Republicans, and proposed to put forward as the main issue the free coinage of silver. McKinley at once accepted this challenge, and, taking the battle for protection as already won, went with energy into the discussion of the theories presented by his opponents. He had wisely concluded not to leave his home during the canvass, thus avoiding a proceeding which has always been of sinister augury in our politics; but from the front porch of his modest house in Canton he daily addressed the delegations which came from every part of the country to greet him in a series of speeches so strong, so varied, so pertinent, so full of facts briefly set forth, of theories embodied in a single phrase, that they formed the hourly text for the other speakers of his party, and give probably the most convincing proof we have of his surprising fertility of resource and flexibility of mind. All this was done without anxiety or strain. I remember a day I spent with him during that busy summer. He had made nineteen speeches the day before; that day he made many. But in the intervals of these addresses he sat in his study and talked, with nerves as quiet and a mind as free from care as if we had been spending a holiday at the seaside or among the hills.

When he came to the Presidency he confronted a situation of the utmost difficulty, which might well have appalled a man of less serene and tranquil self-confidence. There had been a state of profound commercial and industrial depression, from which his friends had said his election would relieve the country. Our

relations with the outside world left much to be desired. The feeling between the Northern and Southern sections of the Union was lacking in the cordiality which was necessary to the welfare of both. Hawaii had asked for annexation and had been rejected by the preceding Administration. There was a state of things in the Caribbean which could not permanently endure. Our neighbor's house was on fire, and there were grave doubts as to our rights and duties in the premises. A man either weak or rash, either irresolute or headstrong, might have brought ruin on himself and incalculable harm to the country.

Again I crave the pardon of those who differ with me, if, against all my intentions, I happen to say a word which may seem to them unbefitting the place and hour. But I am here to give the opinion which his friends entertained of President McKinley, of course claiming no immunity from criticism in what I shall say. I believe, then, that the verdict of history will be that he met all these grave questions with perfect valor and incomparable ability; that in grappling with them he rose to the full height of a great occasion, in a manner which redounded to the lasting benefit of the country and to his own immortal honor.

The least desirable form of glory to a man of his habitual mood and temper—that of successful war—was nevertheless conferred upon him by uncontrollable events. He felt the conflict must come; he deplored its necessity; he strained almost to breaking his relations with his friends, in order, first—if it might be—to prevent and then to postpone it to the latest possible moment. But when the die was cast, he labored with the utmost energy and ardor, and with an intelligence in military matters which showed how much of the soldier still survived in the mature statesman to push forward the war to a decisive close. War was an anguish to him; he wanted it short and conclusive. His merciful zeal communicated itself to his subordinates, and the war, so long dreaded, whose consequences were so momentous, ended in a hundred days.

Mr. Stedman, the dean of our poets, has called him "Augmenter of the State." It is a noble title; if justly conferred, it ranks him among the few whose names may be placed definitely and forever in charge of the historic Muse. Under his rule Hawaii has come to us, and Tutuila; Porto Rico and the vast archipelago of the East. Cuba is free. Our position in the Caribbean is assured beyond the possibility of future question. The doctrine called by the name of Monroe, so long derided and denied by alien publicists, evokes now no challenge or contradiction when uttered to the world. It has become an international truism. Our sister republics to the south of us are convinced that we desire only their peace and prosperity. Europe knows that we cherish no dreams but those of world-wide commerce, the benefit of which shall be to all nations. The State is augmented, but it threatens no nation under heaven. As to those regions which have come under the shadow of our flag, the possibility of their being damaged by such a change of circumstances was in the view of McKinley a thing unthinkable. To believe that we could not administer them to their advantage, was to turn infidel to our American faith of more than a hundred years.

In dealing with foreign powers, he will take rank with the greatest of our diplomatists. It was a world of which he had little special knowledge before coming to the Presidency. But his marvelous adaptability was in nothing more remarkable than in the firm grasp he immediately displayed in international relations. In preparing for war and in the restoration of peace he was alike adroit, courteous, and far-sighted. When a sudden emergency declared itself, as in China, in a state of things of which our history furnished no precedent and international law no safe and certain precept, he hesitated not a moment to take the course marked out for him by considerations of humanity and the national interests. Even while the legations were fighting for their lives against bands of infuriated fanatics, he decided that we were at peace with China; and while that conclusion did not hinder him from taking the most energetic measures to rescue our imperiled citizens, it enabled him to maintain close and friendly relations with the wise and heroic viceroys of the south, whose resolute stand saved that ancient Empire from anarchy and spoliation. He disposed of every question as it arose with a promptness and clarity of vision that astonished his advisers, and he never had occasion to review a judgment or reverse a decision.

By patience, by firmness, by sheer reasonableness, he improved our understanding with all the great powers of the world, and rightly gained the blessing which belongs to the peacemakers.

But the achievements of the nation in war and diplomacy are thrown in the shade by the vast economical developments which took place during Mr. McKinley's Administration. Up to the time of his first election, the country was suffering from a long period of depression, the reasons of which I will not try to seek. But from the moment the ballots were counted that betokened his advent to power a great and momentous movement in advance declared itself along all the lines of industry and commerce. In

the very month of his inauguration steel rails began to be sold at \$18 a ton—one of the most significant facts of modern times. It meant that American industries had adjusted themselves to the long depression—that through the power of the race to organize and combine, stimulated by the conditions then prevailing, and perhaps by the prospect of legislation favorable to industry, America had begun to undersell the rest of the world. The movement went on without ceasing. The President and his party kept the pledges of their platform and their canvass. The Dingley bill was speedily framed and set in operation. All industries responded to the new stimulus and American trade set out on its new crusade, not to conquer the world, but to trade with it on terms advantageous to all concerned. I will not weary you with statistics; but one or two words seem necessary to show how the acts of McKinley as President kept pace with his professions as candidate. His four years of administration were costly; we carried on a war which, though brief, was expensive. Although we borrowed two hundred millions and paid our own expenses, without asking for indemnity, the effective reduction of the debt now exceeds the total of the war bonds. We pay six millions less in interest than we did before the war and no bond of the United States yields the holder 2 per cent on its market value. So much for the Government credit; and we have five hundred and forty-six millions of gross gold in the Treasury.

But, coming to the development of our trade in the four McKinley years, we seem to be entering the realm of fable. In the last fiscal year our excess of exports over imports was \$664,592,826. In the last four years it was \$2,354,442,213. These figures are so stupendous that they mean little to a careless reader—but consider! The excess of exports over imports for the whole preceding period from 1790 to 1897—from Washington to McKinley—was only \$356,808,822.

The most extravagant promises made by the sanguine McKinley advocates five years ago are left out of sight by these sober facts. The "debtor nation" has become the chief creditor nation. The financial center of the world, which required thousands of years to journey from the Euphrates to the Thames and the Seine, seems passing to the Hudson between daybreak and dark.

I will not waste your time by explaining that I do not invoke for any man the credit of this vast result. The captain can not claim that it is he who drives the mighty steamship over the tumbling billows of the trackless deep; but praise is justly due him if he has made the best of her tremendous powers, if he has read aright the currents of the sea and the lessons of the stars. And we should be ungrateful, if in this hour of prodigious prosperity we should fail to remember that William McKinley with sublime faith foresaw it, with indomitable courage labored for it, put his whole heart and mind into the work of bringing it about; that it was his voice which, in dark hours, rang out, heralding the coming light, as over the twilight waters of the Nile the mystic cry of Meunon announced the dawn to Egypt, waking from sleep.

Among the most agreeable incidents of the President's term of office were the two journeys he made to the South. The moral reunion of the sections—so long and so ardently desired by him—had been initiated by the Spanish war, when the veterans of both sides, and their sons, had marched shoulder to shoulder together under the same banner. The President in these journeys sought, with more than usual eloquence and pathos, to create a sentiment which should end forever the ancient feud. He was too good a politician to expect any results in the way of votes in his favor, and he accomplished none. But for all that the good seed did not fall on barren ground. In the warm and chivalrous hearts of that generous people, the echo of his cordial and brotherly words will linger long, and his name will be cherished in many a household where even yet the Lost Cause is worshiped.

Mr. McKinley was reelected by an overwhelming majority. There had been little doubt of the result among well-informed people; but when it was known, a profound feeling of relief and renewal of trust were evident among the leaders of capital and of industry, not only in this country, but everywhere. They felt that the immediate future was secure, and that trade and commerce might safely push forward in every field of effort and enterprise. He inspired universal confidence, which is the lifeblood of the commercial system of the world. It began frequently to be said that such a state of things ought to continue; one after another, men of prominence said that the President was his own best successor. He paid little attention to these suggestions until they were repeated by some of his nearest friends. Then he saw that one of the most cherished traditions of our public life was in danger. The generation which has seen the prophecy of the Papal throne—*Non videbis annos Petri*—twice contradicted by the longevity of holy men was in peril of forgetting the unwritten law of our Republic: Thou shalt not exceed the years of Washington. The President saw it was time to speak, and in his characteristic manner he spoke, briefly, but enough. Where the lightning strikes there is no need of iteration. From that hour, no one dreamed of doubting his purpose

of retiring at the end of his second term, and it will be long before another such lesson is required.

He felt that the harvest time was come, to garner in the fruits of so much planting and culture, and he was determined that nothing he might do or say should be liable to the reproach of a personal interest. Let us say frankly he was a party man; he believed the policies advocated by him and his friends counted for much in the country's progress and prosperity. He hoped in his second term to accomplish substantial results in the development and affirmation of those policies. I spent a day with him shortly before he started on his fateful journey to Buffalo. Never had I seen him higher in hope and patriotic confidence. He was as sure of the future of his country as the Psalmist who cried "Glorious things are spoken of thee, thou City of God." He was gratified to the heart that we had arranged a treaty which gave us a free hand in the Isthmus. In fancy he saw the canal already built and the argosies of the world passing through it in peace and amity. He saw in the immense evolution of American trade the fulfillment of all his dreams, the reward of all his labors. He was—I need not say—an ardent protectionist, never more sincere and devoted than during those last days of his life. He regarded reciprocity as the bulwark of protection—not a breach, but a fulfillment of the law. The treaties which for four years had been preparing under his personal supervision he regarded as ancillary to the general scheme. He was opposed to any revolutionary plan of change in the existing legislation; he was careful to point out that everything he had done was in faithful compliance with the law itself.

In that mood of high hope, of generous expectation, he went to Buffalo, and there, on the threshold of eternity, he delivered that memorable speech, worthy for its loftiness of tone, its blameless morality, its breadth of view, to be regarded as his testament to the nation. Through all his pride of country and his joy of its success, runs the note of solemn warning, as in Kipling's noble hymn, "Lest we forget."

Our capacity to produce has developed so enormously and our products have so multiplied that the problem of more markets requires our urgent and immediate attention. Only a broad and enlightened policy will keep what we have. No other policy will get more. In these times of marvelous business energy and gain we ought to be looking to the future, strengthening the weak places in our industrial and commercial systems, that we may be ready for any storm or strain.

By sensible trade arrangements which will not interrupt our home production we shall extend the outlets for our increasing surplus. A system which provides a mutual exchange of commodities is manifestly essential to the continued and healthful growth of our export trade. We must not repose in fancied security that we can forever sell everything and buy little or nothing. If such a thing were possible, it would not be best for us or for those with whom we deal. * * * Reciprocity is the natural outgrowth of our wonderful industrial development under the domestic policy now firmly established. * * * The period of exclusiveness is past. The expansion of our trade and commerce is the pressing problem. Commercial wars are unprofitable. A policy of good will and friendly trade relations will prevent reprisals. Reciprocity treaties are in harmony with the spirit of the times; measures of retaliation are not.

I wish I had time to read the whole of this wise and weighty speech; nothing I might say could give such a picture of the President's mind and character. His years of apprenticeship had been served. He stood that day past master of the art of statesmanship. He had nothing more to ask of the people. He owed them nothing but truth and faithful service. His mind and heart were purged of the temptations which beset all men engaged in the struggle to survive. In view of the revelation of his nature vouchsafed to us that day, and the fate which impended over him, we can only say in deep affection and solemn awe, "Blessed are the pure in heart, for they shall see God." Even for that vision he was not unworthy.

He had not long to wait. The next day sped the bolt of doom, and for a week after—in an agony of dread broken by illusive glimpses of hope that our prayers might be answered—the nation waited for the end. Nothing in the glorious life that we saw gradually waning was more admirable and exemplary than its close. The gentle humanity of his words, when he saw his assailant in danger of summary vengeance, "Don't let them hurt him;" his chivalrous care that the news should be broken gently to his wife; the fine courtesy with which he apologized for the damage which his death would bring to the great Exhibition; and the heroic resignation of his final words, "It is God's way. His will, not ours, be done," were all the instinctive expressions of a nature so lofty and so pure that pride in its nobility at once softened and enhanced the nation's sense of loss. The Republic grieved over such a son—but is proud forever of having produced him. After all, in spite of its tragic ending, his life was extraordinarily happy. He had, all his days, troops of friends, the cheer of fame and fruitful labor; and he became at last—

"On fortune's crowning slope,
"The pillar of a people's hope,
"The center of a world's desire."

He was fortunate even in his untimely death, for an event so tragical called the world imperatively to the immediate study of his life and character, and thus anticipated the sure praises of posterity.

Every young and growing people has to meet, at moments, the problems of its destiny. Whether the question comes, as in Thebes, from a sphinx, symbol of the hostile forces of omnipotent nature, who punishes with instant death our failure to understand her meaning; or whether it comes, as in Jerusalem, from the Lord of Hosts, who commands the building of His temple, it comes always with the warning that the past is past, and experience vain. "Your fathers, where are they? and the prophets, do they live forever?" The fathers are dead; the prophets are silent; the questions are new, and have no answer but in time.

When the horny outside case which protects the infancy of a chrysalis nation suddenly bursts, and, in a single abrupt shock, it finds itself floating on wings which had not existed before, whose strength it has never tested, among dangers it can not foresee and is without experience to measure, every motion is a problem, and every hesitation may be an error. The past gives no clue to the future. The fathers, where are they? and the prophets, do they live forever? We are ourselves the fathers! We are ourselves the prophets! The questions that are put to us we must answer without delay, without help—for the sphinx allows no one to pass.

At such moments we may be humbly grateful to have had leaders simple in mind, clear in vision—as far as human vision can safely extend—penetrating in knowledge of men, supple and flexible under the strains and pressures of society, instinct with the energy of new life and untried strength, cautious, calm, and, above all, gifted in a supreme degree with the most surely victorious of all political virtues—the genius of infinite patience.

The obvious elements which enter into the fame of a public man are few and by no means recondite. The man who fills a great station in a period of change, who leads his country successfully through a time of crisis; who, by his power of persuading and controlling others, has been able to command the best thought of his age, so as to leave his country in a moral or material condition in advance of where he found it—such a man's position in history is secure. If, in addition to this, his written or spoken words possess the subtle quality which carry them far and lodge them in men's hearts; and, more than all, if his utterances and actions, while informed with a lofty morality, are yet tinged with the glow of human sympathy, the fame of such a man will shine like a beacon through the mists of ages—an object of reverence, of imitation, and of love. It should be to us an occasion of solemn pride that in the three great crises of our history such a man was not denied us. The moral value to a nation of a renown such as Washington's and Lincoln's and McKinley's is beyond all computation. No loftier ideal can be held up to the emulation of ingenuous youth. With such examples we can not be wholly ignoble. Grateful as we may be for what they did, let us be still more grateful for what they were. While our daily being, our public policies, still feel the influence of their work, let us pray that in our spirits their lives may be voluble, calling us upward and onward.

There is not one of us but feels prouder of his native land because the august figure of Washington presided over its beginnings; no one but vows it a tenderer love because Lincoln poured out his blood for it; no one but must feel his devotion for his country renewed and kindled when he remembers how McKinley loved, revered, and served it, showed in his life how a citizen should live, and in his last hour taught us how a gentleman could die. [Prolonged applause.]

The PRESIDENT pro tempore of the Senate. Dr. MILBURN, Chaplain of the United States Senate, will now pronounce the benediction.

The Rev. W. H. MILBURN, D. D., Chaplain of the Senate, pronounced the benediction, as follows:

The grace of our Lord Jesus Christ, the love of God, and the fellowship of the Holy Ghost be with us all, now and ever. Amen.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore of the Senate. The purpose of the assembly having now been accomplished, it will be dissolved.

Thereupon the President and his Cabinet, the Senate, the Chief Justice and the associate justices of the Supreme Court, the diplomatic corps, and other invited guests retired.

The SPEAKER resumed the chair.

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, as a further evidence of respect to the memory of the late President, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly (at 1 o'clock and 41 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXIV, the following executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting

an estimate of additional appropriation for "Contingent expenses, Executive Office"—to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings of fact in the case of Andrew H. Reinhart against the United States—to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings filed by the court in the case of Euromus H. Hoffman, administrator of estate of Susan Hoffman, against the United States—to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings filed by the court in the case of Samuel Avey et al., executors of estate of Jacob Avey, against the United States—to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a copy of a communication from the Postmaster-General submitting an estimate of appropriation for printing and binding—to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a copy of a communication from the Secretary of War submitting an estimate of appropriation for transportation of destitute citizens from Alaska—to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Navy, transmitting a petition from inhabitants of Guam relating to a permanent government—to the Committee on Insular Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XIII, bills and resolutions were severally reported from committees, delivered to the Clerk, and referred to the several Calendars therein named, as follows:

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, to which was referred the bill of the Senate (S. 1025) to promote the efficiency of the Revenue-Cutter Service, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 622); which said bill and report were referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. CAPRON, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to which was referred the bill of the Senate (S. 593) for the establishment, control, operation, and maintenance of the Northern Branch of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers at Hot Springs, in the State of South Dakota, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 623); which said bill and report were referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PRIVATE BILLS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XIII, private bills and resolutions were severally reported from committees, delivered to the Clerk, and referred to the Committee of the Whole House, as follows:

Mr. LOUDENSLAGER, from the Committee on Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the Senate (S. 2508) granting an increase of pension to Pauline Lowe Murphy, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 606); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

He also, from the same committee, to which was referred the bill of the Senate (S. 3157) granting an increase of pension to Rhody Ann Bradshaw, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 607); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

He also, from the same committee, to which was referred the bill of the Senate (S. 3204) granting an increase of pension to Mary T. Bruce, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 608); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

He also, from the same committee, to which was referred the bill of the Senate (S. 508) granting an increase of pension to Adelaide Worth Bagley, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 609); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Alabama, from the Committee on Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 2113) granting an increase of pension to Mary J. Clark, reported the same with amendments, accompanied by a report (No. 610); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. PATTERSON of Pennsylvania, from the Committee on Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 2093) granting an increase of pension to Anna B. McCurley, reported the same with amendments, accompanied by a report (No. 611); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. WHITE, from the Committee on Pensions, to which was

referred the bill of the House (H. R. 8007) granting an increase of pension to James W. Lewis, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 612); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. BROMWELL, from the Committee on Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 8553) granting a pension to Joseph Tusinski, reported the same with amendments, accompanied by a report (No. 613); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

He also, from the same committee, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 10956) granting an increase of pension to Frances K. Morrison, reported the same with amendments, accompanied by a report (No. 614); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. BOREING, from the Committee on Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 6713) granting a pension to Freeman R. E. Chanaberry, reported the same with amendments, accompanied by a report (No. 615); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Alabama, from the Committee on Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 6081) granting an increase of pension to Frances Taylor Anderson, reported the same with amendments, accompanied by a report (No. 616); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. BOREING, from the Committee on Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 7755) granting a pension to Laura G. Weisenburger, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 617); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. DE GRAFFENREID, from the Committee on Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 10132) granting an increase of pension to John Garner, reported the same with amendments, accompanied by a report (No. 618); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. LOUDENSLAGER (for Mr. WEEKS), from the Committee on Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 3371) granting a pension to Elizabeth P. Searcy, reported the same with amendments, accompanied by a report (No. 619); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Alabama, from the Committee on Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 11144) granting an increase of pension to Anderson Howard, reported the same with amendments, accompanied by a report (No. 620); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. LOUDENSLAGER (for Mr. WEEKS), from the Committee on Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 7731) granting an increase of pension to Richard Owen, reported the same with amendments, accompanied by a report (No. 621); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

PUBLIC BILLS, MEMORIALS, AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, bills, resolutions, and memorials of the following titles were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. BARNEY: A bill (H. R. 11902) to establish a fish-hatching and fish station in Washington County, in the State of Wisconsin—to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. DAVIDSON: A bill (H. R. 11903) for the erection of a public building at Manitowoc, Wis.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11904) to prevent the desecration of the American flag—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11905) granting extra pay to certain officers and enlisted men of the United States Volunteers—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. SOUTHARD: A resolution (H. Res. 145) providing for annual clerk and janitor for Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures—to the Committee on Accounts.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, private bills of the following titles were presented and referred as follows:

By Mr. ADAMSON: A bill (H. R. 11893) granting an increase of pension to Mrs. Dennis, of Turin, Coweta County, Ga.—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. CANNON: A bill (H. R. 11894) granting a pension to Hannah A. Timmons—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LOUDENSLAGER: A bill (H. R. 11895) granting a pension to Thomas Holloway—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MORRELL: A bill (H. R. 11896) to correct the military record of George L. Ritman—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. RIXEY: A bill (H. R. 11897) for the relief of George Gorham—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11898) for the relief of Charles Clarkson—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11899) for the relief of Jane L. Follin, widow of Joseph N. Follin—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11900) for the relief of Jane D. Galleher, widow of T. H. Galleher—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. FLYNN: A bill (H. R. 11901) ordering charge of desertion stricken from record and granting pension to John S. Jones—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, the following petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

By Mr. BROMWELL: Papers to accompany House bill 11852, granting a pension to Philip H. Wyrich—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CANNON: Papers to accompany House bill 11894, granting a pension to Hannah A. Timmons—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GREEN of Pennsylvania: Resolution of Typographical Union No. 86, of Reading, Pa., favoring extension of the Chinese-exclusion act—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. MORRELL: Resolution of Carpenters' Union No. 122, of Germantown, Pa., for the passage of laws which will prevent the immigration of persons who can not read—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, petition of executive committee of the Interstate Commerce Law Convention, for legislation amending the existing interstate-commerce act—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, papers to accompany House bill 11896, to correct record of George L. Ritman—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. RIXEY: Petition of citizens of Loudoun County, Va., advocating the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion law—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. WOODS: Petition of Carpenters and Joiners' Union No. 266, of Stockton, Cal., for an educational test in the restriction of immigration—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

SENATE.

FRIDAY, February 28, 1902.

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. W. H. MILBURN, D. D.

The Secretary proceeded to read the Journal of yesterday's proceedings, when, on request of Mr. PETTUS, and by unanimous consent, the further reading was dispensed with.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the Journal will stand approved.

SENATORS FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

Mr. BURROWS. Mr. President, I am directed by the Committee on Privileges and Elections to make the following report. By order of the Senate made on the 22d of February the altercation between the Senators from South Carolina, resulting in a personal encounter on the floor of the Senate, was referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections, with direction to report "what action shall be taken by the Senate in regard thereto." In obedience to that order I am directed by the committee to report the following resolution.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Michigan, from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, reports to the Senate a resolution which will be read.

The resolution was read, as follows:

Resolved, That it is the judgment of the Senate that the Senators from South Carolina, BENJAMIN R. TILLMAN and JOHN L. MCLAURIN, for disorderly behavior and flagrant violation of the rules of the Senate during the open session of the Senate, on the 22d day of February instant, deserve the censure of the Senate, and they are hereby so censured for their breach of the privileges and dignity of this body; and from and after the adoption of this resolution the order adjudging them in contempt of the Senate shall be no longer in force and effect.

Mr. BURROWS. Mr. President, I am also directed by the committee in support of the resolution to submit a report. I ought to say in this connection it is understood that those members of the committee who do not agree with the majority will have the opportunity to present their views, and that they may be printed with the report.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Michigan, from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, submits a report. Does the Senator desire that it shall be read?

Mr. BURROWS. I ask that it be read.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The report will be read.

Mr. MCOMAS. Before that is done, with the understanding